

Occupational Careers and Internal Migration

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This paper analyzed the relationship between occupational careers and internal migration using the data from the Eighth National Survey on Migration. The analysis was conducted on male and female regular employees. As a result, the following four points became clear: (1) As for men, compared to those who continue their careers in professional and engineering jobs, those who have changed from professional and engineering jobs or sales jobs to managerial jobs tend to have a wider range of and more frequent migration. On the other hand, those who continue their careers such as manufacturing process and service jobs tend to have a narrower range of and less frequent migration. (2) Regarding women, compared to those who continue their careers in professional and engineering jobs, those who continue to work in clerical and manufacturing process jobs tend to have a narrower range of and less frequent migration. (3) Tendency to have moved to other prefectures for the final education or first job of those who start occupational careers from professional and engineering jobs and tendency to be transferred of male managers and managers-to-be are the main factors of (1) and (2). (4) For women, the effect of differences in occupational career on migration is limited compared to men and women are less mobile at the milestones in vocational career formation than men. Understanding the differences in internal migration depending on occupational careers will help to find out the role of migration in occupational career formation and the actual situation of internal migration related to employment.